NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

Post-war development committee

REVISED REPORT OF THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

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REVISED REPORT OF THE POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Pursuant to the receipt and publication of the Circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 12th November, 1945, which disclosed the allocation of the funds available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, we were charged with the duty of reviewing the development plans already submitted having regard to the moneys likely to be available from all sources.

2. This review has been carried out in consultation with the Heads of the Government Departments concerned. The effect of reductions in any particular plans of one Department on the plans of another has been constantly borne in mind, and to ensure the production of a single comprehensive plan the Heads of all the Departments principally concerned have attended the meetings of the committee.

3. The effect which any alterations will have on recurrent expenditure, which will fall entirely on Protectorate funds at the end of the ten year period covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, was constantly kept in view.

4. The original development plans of the Protectorate called for a total estimated capital and recurrent expenditure of £7,511,847 in addition to normal departmental expenditure and it was therefore clear that, in the light of the Secretary of State's Circular despatch referred to above, very considerable reductions in the proposed plans would have to be made. The principle followed was to eliminate those provisions to which Government is not already irrevocably committed and which the Heads of Departments, with the concurrence of the Committee, considered to be least essential even though they might be very desirable.

5. On the completion of the preliminary revision of expenditure it was possible to arrive at an overall financial target, which after further detailed adjustment was brought within the scope of the known and estimated potential resources of the Protectorate and the promised assistance under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

6. The general principles formulated in the original report of the Committee published in July, 1946, have not been altered on review. For the most part the plans remain unaltered in their objects and method of attainment but have been reduced in magnitude.

7. In this revised report the form of the original report has been followed and it should be read together with the original report to which reference is repeatedly made. In each chapter is given a brief description of the scheme as revised and an explanation of such alterations in the original plan as have been made. The revised estimates of expenditure are contained in the Appendices.

8. Chapter XI contains a financial summary of the recommendations in this revised report together with an indication of the expected normal departmental expenditure over the next ten years and an estimate of total recurrent expenditure in the following year when assistance from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote will no longer be available. The financial picture is completed by an estimate of revenue from all sources covering the ten year period and an estimate of the probable revenue available after its expiration.

I. EDUCATION—GENERAL

9. The estimates shown in Appendix I of the original Report of the Post-War Development Committee provided for the five-year development plan as recommended in the Post-War Development Committee's Interim Report No. 2 for the years 1945-1949 and also for development on similar lines, but at an accelerated pace, for the years 1950-1954.

10. Excluding the items for the Polytechnic, particulars of which are given in Appendix 1A of the revised Report, the estimates amounted for the ten-year period to £1,456,977 for recurrent expenditure and £108,846 for special and capital expenditure. These estimates have been revised to £1,227,053 for recurrent and £82,346 for special and capital expenditure for the ten-year period 1946-1955. Details are given in Appendix I.

11. The reduction in recurrent expenditure has been effected by bringing the programme to a peak at the end of 1949 and then maintaining it at that level, instead of the continued expansion of development after the fifth year of operation of the scheme. In addition, a few specific items have been reduced because the year of actual experience (1945) has shown that they were over-estimated in the first instance.

Administration and Jeanes Centre

12. The European staff has not been increased beyond that approved in the 1946 estimates.

Non African Education

13. The chief reduction arises from the stabilisation of grants to schools, bursaries and scholarships at the figure reached in the year 1949. The European educational allowances have been estimated at a maximum of £5,000 to be reached in 1951 instead of the former maximum of £4,500 and the cost of the Eur-African school has been increased from £3,300 to £5,000 a year, because it is now proposed to conduct the institution as a Government and not as an assisted school.

African Education

14. The cost of the secondary schools has been stabilised at £5,000 a year, instead of £8,000, on the assumption that a third school will not be established during the period.

15. The grants to primary schools and teacher training centres have been fixed at £85,610 a year as from 1950. The African teachers were given credit for past service when the incremental scales were introduced on 1st January, 1945, and it is calculated that the scales will reach a maximum by about 1949. As previously mentioned, the present estimates do not provide for an increase in the number of assisted schools beyond those detailed in Rule 18 of the Education Rules, 1945.

16. Three grant-in-aid items which were substantially under-claimed in 1945 have been reduced, namely, boarding grants, school meals and compensation for loss of fees. Boarding grants have now been scaled down to reach a maximum of £13,000 a year instead of £14,680 and school meals £2,500 a year instead of £6,000. Compensation for fees has been halved to £1,500 a year.

17. Under capital expenditure the third African secondary school has been deleted and instead £5,000 allowed for extensions to the present two schools. The grants for primary schools and teacher-training centres have been maintained at £5,000 a year, instead of the £10,000 a year provided for the second five-year period. The capital expenditure on the European boarding hostel has been increased from £3,000 to £4,500 to provide for an additional staff house.

POLYTECHNIC

18. A general review of the original proposals for the establishment of a training centre or Polytechnic to provide technical and vocational training was conducted by the Heads of Departments concerned in the light of the African technical staff requirements of normal departmental activities and the revised development plans, and also taking into account the probable requirements of the general public. The recommendations made were considered by the Committee and the following proposals adopted :—

(*a*) *Artisan Training*

(*i*) An ex-askari training scheme has already been started and should prove a valuable contribution but provision should be made for a continuous flow of trained artisans after the completion of the ex-askari scheme, which covers three years.

(*ii*) The annual number of artisans to be trained should be reduced from 225 (as in the original scheme) to 120.

(*iii*) The course of training will cover a period of two years instead of four as originally contemplated but this period should be reviewed in the light of experience.

(*iv*) The provision for the training of painters, sign writers and mechanics should be deleted. It is considered that the school for artisans should be established on the site of the Polytechnic.

(*b*) *Clerks and Accountants*

It is considered that, in view of the number of trained clerks and accountants demobilised from the army, it will not be necessary to start a training course for at least two years and that the number to be trained annually could be reduced from 100 (as in the original scheme) to 40.

Regarding the training of clerks, the Committee considers that for the time being plans should proceed on the assumption that this training will take place at the Polytechnic but that a suggestion should be borne in mind whereby it might be possible for one of the secondary schools to be developed on modern lines and provide a two year commercial and clerical course after Standard VII had been passed.

(*c*) *Postal Clerks, Telegraphists, Telephone Operators and Linemen*

The Postmaster-General has revised the original plan and now proposes that the number of men in training should be reduced from 75 to 15. It is recommended that a Post Office should be established at the Polytechnic and this Post Office, which would be a model one, would provide the training of the required number of postal clerks, telegraphists, telephone operators and linemen.

(*d*) *Agriculture, Veterinary and Forestry African Staff*

It is recommended that no reduction should be made in the number of students to be trained for employment by the Agriculture, Veterinary and Forestry Departments.

Estimates of Cost (See Appendix IA)

19. If the above recommendations are accepted, it will be necessary to revise entirely the layout and buildings estimated for the original Polytechnic plan. No architect is available in the country and the Committee has in consequence given tentative figures only for the capital cost of the reduced scheme. The revised Estimate of Capital Cost is £76,000 which shows a saving of £54,000 on the original scheme.

20. Regarding Recurrent Expenditure, the estimate of £118,744 for a five year period is shown in the Interim Report No. 8 on the Polytechnic and £171,738 for a ten year period is shown in Appendix I and Appendix XIII of the original Report of the Post-War Development Committee. The reason for the seeming disparity between these figures is that the five year period included in the Interim Report was in respect of Recurrent Expenditure for five full working years of the Polytechnic, *i.e.*, after all building had been completed and with all the necessary staff made available. The figure contained in Appendix I and Appendix XIII of the Final Report allowed for the time lag in the building of the Polytechnic, the difficulty in obtaining the requisite staff and the fact that the scheme would accordingly take two or three years to get into full operation. For the purpose of comparison of costs between the original plan and the revised plan now recommended by the Committee, it is the figure of £171,738 which must be taken since this is the one which is included in the total estimated expenditure set out in the Financial Summary in Appendix XIII of the original Report of the Committee.

21. Acting on a similar assumption in respect of the revised plan, *i.e.*, that there will be a time lag before the scheme comes into full working, it is estimated that the Recurrent Cost over the ten year period will be £97,184, *i.e.* a saving on the original plan of £74,554.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

22. The estimated total Capital and Recurrent Expenditure on the public health development plans has been reduced from £1,814,304 to £821,499 over the ten year period. The Committee's proposals for revision are as follows :—

Grouped Hospitals

23. It is recommended that provision should be made for the construction of grouped hospitals, rather than a group hospital as originally planned, on the land recently acquired by Government in the vicinity of Blantyre with accommodation for 22 European beds, 15 Asiatic beds and 100 Native beds together with the necessary Medical laboratories, theatres, and staff houses. It is recommended that the medical school proposed in the original Report should be excluded from the grouped hospitals and that the training of African hospital assistants should be conducted at the Zomba African Hospital which, in turn, would be relieved of the training of a number of African medical orderlies and dressers by three District training schools. It is proposed that the Zomba European Hospital should be maintained and improved. The provision of £130,000 capital expenditure on the grouped hospitals has been left in the estimates, but this must be regarded as a token figure which will be subject to revision on completion of plans to provide for the minimum requirements now recommended.

Leprosy Settlement—Salima

24. A reduction in the magnitude of this establishment so as to provide for 300 adult and 100 juvenile patients is recommended. The savings on capital expenditure to be thus effected are estimated at £17,140.

Leprosy Settlement—Malamulo

25. The Committee has reluctantly accepted a recommendation of the Director of Medical Services that there should be no expansion of the Malamulo Leprosy Settlement. It is thought, however, that with the establishment of a settlement at Salima the needs of both the north and south of the Protectorate will be served if a village to village campaign for the segregation of lepers is introduced. The Committee recommends that, if the financial position in five years' time so warrants, the question of reverting to the original plan for the extension of the Malamulo Leprosy Settlement should be reconsidered.

Mental Hospital

26. It is considered that the requirements of the Protectorate can be met by an improvement and expansion of the existing facilities at the Central Lunatic Asylum in Zomba and the provision of proper accommodation for European cases pending their transfer to a mental hospital in Southern Rhodesia. If this recommendation for the improvement of existing facilities is accepted, an estimated saving of £18,000 on capital expenditure will be effected.

New District Hospitals with Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

27. A reduction from 50 to 30 beds in the size of the proposed four new district hospitals is recommended with a consequent capital saving estimated at £6,212.

Staff Quarters—Extensions to Existing Hospitals and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

28. The revision recommended provides for two houses for Medical Officers, one at Mzimba and one at Ncheu, quarters for two nursing sisters at Mzimba and for two at Mlanje and provision for five maternity and child welfare centres, including a ten bedded maternity ward attached to each existing hospital. The resultant saving of capital expenditure is estimated at £81,040.

Rebuilding of Fort Johnston Hospital

29. No alteration is made in the original proposal for the rebuilding of the Fort Johnston Hospital.

Training Schools and Hostels

30. The revised recommendations provide for the establishment of three district medical training schools for African dressers and nursing orderlies and for improvements to the Zomba training school. The revised estimate of capital expenditure is £5,499 in excess of the original estimate.

Two Hostels for Pupil Midwives

31. No alteration in the original proposal is suggested. It is recommended that the two Missions most suitably situated should be provided with funds for the erection of the hostels and the training of midwives under a form of agreement similar to that which at present exists between Government and the Church of Scotland Mission at Blantyre for such training.

Rebuilding of 20 Existing Dispensaries

32. The original proposal and estimate of expenditure remains unchanged.

Improvements to Existing Hospitals

33. The Committee has accepted advice that the estimated cost of necessary improvements to existing hospitals was too low and an upward revision of the estimates amounting to £2,750 has been made.

Rest Houses at Dispensaries

34. The Committee considers that the advantages of providing accommodation in buildings of a permanent nature for people attending rural dispensaries is outweighed by the likelihood of such buildings in remote areas becoming infested with disease-carrying insect pests through lack of careful supervision. It is recommended that such shelters should be of a temporary nature and that they should be burnt down periodically. It is considered that the funds for the provision of such temporary shelters should be provided by the Native Administration or the Native Development and Welfare Fund. There is, accordingly, a saving of £8,920.

Construction of Rural Dispensaries

35. The original plans for the construction of 35 new rural dispensaries remain unchanged.

Building of new Health Units, conversion of existing Dispensaries into Health Units

36. The revised proposals provide for the construction of twenty new health units and for the conversion of ten existing dispensaries into health units. The considerable reduction in the original plans will effect an estimated capital saving of £155,440. While accepting these reductions on the grounds of financial stringency, the Committee recommends that in the event of an improvement in the financial position after a five year period has elapsed the construction of a greater number of health units should be reconsidered.

Equipment

37. A general revision of the estimated expenditure on equipment has been made in accordance with the revised programme indicated above with consequent savings estimated at £57,156. The item for Motor Vehicles—Ambulances and Lorries provides for eight of the former and four of the latter. An increase of £1,900 has been provided for X-Ray and Lighting Plants because the provision included in the original plan was insufficient.

Recurrent Expenditure

38. A general revision of Recurrent Expenditure consequential upon the acceptance of the revised Capital programme has been made and details of both Capital and Recurrent expenditure are shown in Appendix II.

III. WATER SUPPLIES

39. The Water Supplies development plan is mainly designed to utilise natural resources for the provision of village water supplies and no major constructional works are envisaged. It is therefore recommended that the plan should be under the administrative supervision of the Geological Department rather than that of the Public Works Department. The " Director " of the scheme will, in fact, be the Head of the Geological Department and in the revised estimates contained in Appendix III provision is made for the whole of that department. It is recommended that the work of the Geologists employed should not be confined to the Water Supplies development plan but that they should be available to conduct such mineralogical surveys as may be necessary during the period covered by the Water Supplies scheme.

40. It is at present proposed that the maintenance of the water supplies to be provided under the Development Plan shall be under the charge of the Geological Department and the necessary financial provision has been included in the Estimates contained in Appendix III. Existing water supplies will continue to be the responsibility of the Public Works Department. This decision may, however, require review in the light of future experience.

41. The programme proposed in the original plan for the provision and conservation of water supplies remains unaltered but the Committee has accepted the advice of the Geologist that considerable savings can be effected by changes in methods. Experience in the past showed that the average cost of concrete-lined wells was £34 in respect of each 1,000 gallons of water a day obtained, whereas the average cost of boreholes was only £14 in respect of each 1,000 gallons of water a day. Consequently, the original plan has been altered by the substitution of boreholes for wells. The Committee was advised that concrete-lined wells in the past averaged 50 feet in depth and it is probable that a yield of water equal to that of such wells could be obtained from boreholes averaging 60 feet in depth. In order to be on the safe side, however, provision is made in the revised plan for three shallow boreholes in place of each two wells in the original proposals. Provision is made in the revised plan for both heavy and light boring plant in order that the most economic drilling, depending on different conditions, can be effected.

42. The Committee is also advised that considerable economies can be effected by the recovery of the steel linings of boreholes and their replacement by reinforced concrete, that is to say, as each new borehole is completed the steel lining will be withdrawn. It is understood that methods of providing reinforced concrete linings are still in the experimental stage and it is proposed at the outset to use such linings for shallow boreholes only. In the case of deep boreholes it is proposed to replace the steel lining where recoverable by wrought iron pipes and to reduce the section in the upper dry portions of the holes to a diameter just sufficient to permit the withdrawal of the pump barrel. The annular space would be concreted as the steel casing is withdrawn.

IV. CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

(*a*) AGRICULTURE : (See Appendix IV).

43. *General* : Reductions under this head have been effected by spreading engagement of the requisite staff over a period of four years ; by the deletion of a Plant Breeder, which post is, however, included under the General Experiment Station (originally two Plant Breeders were included, one for work on food crops and one for work on tobacco, but it has now been decided to combine the plant breeding work under one Plant Breeder) ; and by a reduction in the number of additional African Instructors during the ten year period from a total of 500 to 200. Although the original figure is still considered to be reasonable it is unlikely that training facilities will be available to turn out a greater number than 200 in the ten year period. The general expansion of agricultural work envisaged under this scheme will not be affected very seriously by the reductions made.

44. *Land Usage* : The reduction in the cost of this scheme has been effected by the spreading of the recruitment of the staff required over a period of four years instead of one year as in the original scheme. A further reduction has been made by the deletion of the following posts ; Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, one Surveyor and four Agricultural Assistants. The sum originally provided for African staff has been reduced and the film unit has been deleted as provision for this exists elsewhere. The operation of the scheme as originally set out will be slowed down as a result of the reductions made but essentially it remains unaltered.

45. *Tung Development* : The Committee considers that because all initial expenditure would be reimbursed by the Vipya Tung Development Company when eventually formed and because Government would merely exchange one asset, *i.e.*, cash, for another, *i.e.*, shares, the surplus balances of the Protectorate would not be affected and that provision for the investment of £125,000 could therefore be excluded from the original Post War Development programme.

46. *General Agricultural Experiment Station* : This replaces the Tobacco Research Station in the original plan. It is now proposed to establish a station for general agricultural experimental work since no such station exists at the present time. The need is urgent for investigations into systems of husbandry, management of livestock, crop rotations, pasture management, improvement in the yield and quality of native food crops by planting and cultural methods, investigations into tobacco cultural methods and curing, trials of new tobacco varieties, investigations into the use of fertilisers for food and economic crops and trials of mechanical cultivation and the implements required. It is, therefore, considered that an Experimental Station with a Senior Agricultural Officer in charge, assisted by a Farm Manager and with specialist staff attached to it would prove of immense value to the Agricultural development of the Protectorate. The general scheme for this station follows closely the original plan for a Tobacco Research Station with, however, greater emphasis placed upon food crops and systems of agriculture. The need for additional specialist staff is apparent when it is realised that at the present time the only specialists in the Departmental establishment are an Entomologist and a Chemist. The minimum specialist increases necessary are a Plant Breeder who would undertake breeding work on food crops and tobacco, no work on which has been done in the Protectorate, a Plant Pathologist for work on all crops and an Assistant Chemist who would be responsible for the general routine work at Zomba. The Chemist already on the establishment would be responsible for general soil and plant investigations. It is intended that the Plant Pathologist, Plant Breeder and Chemist shall be stationed, and have their laboratories, at the proposed Agricultural Experiment Station where there will be land available for such experiments as they will require to make and where they will be able, as occasion might arise, to work as a team on any special investigations. In the revised estimates the cost of the laboratory has been increased as it is considered that the original provision was too low. Reductions have, however, been made by the deletion of a Plant Physiologist and by spreading the recruitment of the staff over a period of three years.

The Committee hopes that the revised proposals will meet with the approval of the Colonial Research Committee as a project suitable for financing from the central allocation for research of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

47. *Tea Experiment Station* : In the original plan provision was made for the erection of an Experimental Tea Factory. As a measure of economy this item has been deleted.

(*b*) LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT (See Appendix V)

48. The revised scheme for the improvement of livestock is the same in principle as that originally prepared. Instead of nine centres, eight of which were to have been sited in the Central and Northern Provinces and one in the Southern Province, only three such centres, one in each Province, are now proposed. At each of these centres a National Herd would be established. To compensate as far as possible for this reduction in the number of centres, provision has been made for a greater number of animals to be accommodated at each centre and for imported sheep, goats, pigs and poultry to be kept at all of them. It is proposed that the lay-out at each of these centres should in no way differ from that in the original scheme.

49. It is realised that if livestock in villages is to be upgraded improvements must be made in animal housing and general management, but the centres will not be used as demonstrations for such improvements. It will be one of the duties of each officer in charge to visit the villages surrounding the centres and to advise and assist stock-owners to build suitable kraals, calf-houses, etc. on the lines adopted by the Ankhonde people of the Karonga District. It is proposed that when the time arrives for the distribution of improved stock from the National Herds only villagers who have thus improved their animal housing shall receive the new stocks.

50. At each of the centres in the Southern and Central Provinces provision has been made for a dipping tank. This is essential since in these Provinces the dipping of cattle has been in force for a considerable number of years and the natural resistance to tick-borne diseases, especially East Coast Fever, is therefore not very great.

51. The position is different in the Northern Province where it is proposed to establish the centre in the Mzimba District. In this area East Coast Fever is enzootic, the disease having been recorded by Europeans in the early years of the history of the Protectorate. In 1913 it was reported that approximately 45% of calves died of East Coast Fever during the first year of their life and that only 50% lived to reach maturity. These figures have very greatly decreased and the acquired active immunity to the disease is now high. When the plans for stock improvement were prepared in 1929, under a Colonial Development Scheme, a considerable number of dipping tanks was provided in the Southern and Central Provinces, but dipping tanks were not included in the plans for the Mzimba District as it was considered inadvisable to interfere with the East Coast Fever immunity. It is for this reason that no dipping tank is now proposed for the centre in the Northern Province.

52. Although it has been considered inadvisable to introduce imported bulls and cows because of the disease position, and also on account of the conditions under which grade progeny would have to live in villages, the importation of other livestock such as sheep, goats and poultry has been included. With these latter animals the position differs for it is considered that the grades resulting from crossing with indigenous stock will stand up to prevailing conditions. The introduction of goats of milking strains should be of especial value, for it is believed that these could be kept in the many areas of the Protectorate now under tsetse fly or in near proximity to such areas where at present it is impossible or unprofitable to keep cattle. The essential milk diet may thus be provided.

53. Pig meat is becoming more and more popular among Africans and the introduction of improved breeds should prove beneficial. The existing stock of village pigs is, however, of such poor type that it is not proposed to make any attempt to breed grade animals from imported boars. It is proposed to import both boars and sows and with their normal rapid rate of increase considerable numbers should be available for distribution in a comparatively short time. Distribution will only be effected to villages where no inferior pigs are kept and the proposal is that such animals should be disposed of before improved stock is introduced. In this way it is hoped to change the pig population of the country completely, substituting a good type of animal for the very unsatisfactory specimens that now exist. The Livestock Officers will be responsible for instructing natives as to the best methods of housing and general management.

(c) Forestry (See Appendix VI)

54. The original Report of the Post-War Development Committee includes a fifteen year plan which provides for the planting of 16,500 acres of saw timber at a total cost of £196,474. On revision the plan of development has been brought within the period covered by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act and it now allows for the planting of 8,000 acres of saw timber and the preliminary nursery work for an additional 2,500 acres by the end of the year 1955, at a total cost of £95,722.

55. Provision is made for the employment of an additional Assistant Conservator as from 1947 and for three European Foresters, in addition to the recently increased establishment of the Forestry Department, to be trained and available for employment in 1948. Provision has also been made under the Polytechnic plan for the training and subsequent employment at that institution of a fourth European Forester.

56. The revised plan provides for 30 African Forest Rangers to be available to begin work in 1949, 30 in each of the next two years and 22 in 1952; a total of 112.

57. The increased European staff dovetails into a proposed reorganisation of the Forestry Department whereby the territorial division of the Protectorate for forestry purposes would correspond to the existing Administrative division into three Provinces and the Conservator would undertake purely administrative duties.

58. The timing of the revised capital costs has been fixed to fit in with the times when it is expected that staff will be available.

59. Some adjustments have been made in the estimates of the cost of dwelling houses and offices, based on the most recent Public Works Department costings.

60. The Committee emphasises that the completion of the revised programme within the 10 year period depends entirely on the early recruitment and training of the necessary staff.

(d) Stabilisation of the Water Level of Lake Nyasa and Control of Flood Water in the Lower River Valley

61. These are clearly major long term projects and surveys are necessary before any major plans can be formulated. Preliminary inspections have been made by Professor F. Debenham, O.B.E. of Cambridge University, and Mr. H. C. Griffin, late Director of Irrigation in the Sudan. Both have indicated that considerable research, survey and experimental work must still be undertaken and for this purpose a round sum of £15,000 has been provided in the revised Estimates.

V. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Roads

62. The proposals for the development of roads included in the original Report of the Post-War Development Committee were estimated to cost £1,075,000 under the following heads:—

			£
I.	New Roads		237,000
II.	Improvement to Existing Roads		
	A. Tarmacing	£701,000 ...	
	B. Improvement to Earth Roads	54,000 ...	755,000
	Plant		83,000
			£1,075,000

63. Having regard to the necessity for reducing expenditure, those new roads included in the original proposals which are considered to be of least economic importance have been excluded, with a resultant estimated saving in costs under " New Roads " of £95,000. It is further recommended that complete tarmacing should be confined to those roads carrying or likely to carry considerable heavy traffic. In respect of the remainder it is considered that the general improvement and tarmacing of certain parts only will suffice.

64. The Committee understands that the question of part at least of the cost of raising the standard of the Fort Jameson-Lilongwe-Salima road to the Northern Rhodesian Class II standard being borne from the Regional Allocation to Central Africa of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote is under consideration. Consequently, in the estimates contained in Appendix VII provision is made only for the purpose of further raising the standard of the Lilongwe-Salima portion of the road by tarmacing.

65. The provision contained in the Committee's main Report for improvements to earth roads and for plant remains unaltered.

66. On revision there is a total estimated saving of £416,000 under the heading of " Improvements to Existing Roads ".

(*b*) Road Transport

(*c*) Rail Transport

(*d*) Lake Transport

67. No revision has been made of the original proposals regarding road, rail and lake transport contained in the main Report of the Committee.

(*e*) Air Transport

68. On revision no substantial alteration has been made to the original proposals regarding air transport. It is, however, now possible to estimate more accurately the expenditure in 1946, *i.e.* the first year of the plan, and the necessary adjustments have been made accordingly in the estimates contained in Appendix VIII.

69. It is known that hangar accommodation will be required at the Lilongwe aerodrome in connection with the Regional Air Service and the necessary financial provision has been included.

70. The cost of installing telecommunications cannot be accurately estimated but the Committee is advised that the sum of £1,000 originally provided is inadequate and this has been increased to £2,500.

71. The original scheme included £200 per annum as an additional provision for the maintenance of landing grounds. This has been deleted because a special addition of £2,000 in 1948, rising to £18,000 in 1950, is included in Statement No. 4 in Chapter XI for the maintenance of capital works constructed under the development programme.

72. The Committee recommends that the Secretary of State should be asked to consider an application for a grant from the Central Allocation for Meteorological Services of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to meet the annual contribution of this territory to the Joint Central African Meteorological Service. The amount provided for this contribution in the original Air Transport plan has consequently been excluded.

(*f*) Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services

73. On revision of the post-war plans for the above services the Committee recommends the exclusion of the provision of £16,000 originally included for African staff housing, this amount having been transferred to provision under the general scheme for the housing of Government African staff.

74. The Committee also recommends the elimination of proposals for provision of additional telephone circuits between Limbe-Cholo and Zomba-Limbe, since provision for these services has already been made in the 1946 Protectorate Estimates. It was also decided to recommend the omission of provision for the under-water cable between Fort Johnston and Namweras and the telephone circuits between Mzimba and the Northern Rhodesia border (Lundazi), also between Karonga and the border of Tanganyika Territory.

75. The Committee further recommends by majority the deletion from the programme of the provision for telephone services between Lilongwe-Kasungu-Mzimba, Mzimba-Ekwendeni-Njakwa-Livingstonia-Karonga and Lilongwe-Fort Manning-Northern Rhodesia border, but that the telegraph services should remain. Similarly, the majority of the Committee recommends that installations of the above-mentioned telephone services should be reconsidered in five years' time.

The Financial Secretary and Mr. J. A. Lee and the Bishop of Nyasaland wish, however, to record their view that the telephone services contemplated for Zomba-Lilongwe and Lilongwe-Salima should also be excluded for the time being and reconsidered with the schemes mentioned above in five years' time. They point out that the Postmaster General does not consider that these services will be self-supporting and also point out that the Committee has had to eliminate far more essential schemes under the headings of Health, Education, Stock Improvement, etc., in order to achieve equilibrium between the estimated revenue and expenditure over the next ten years; they, therefore, consider that a telephone service over the routes in question is quite unjustified in present circumstances or in any circumstances that can be foreseen in the next five years.

76. In the course of the revision it became apparent that the provision to meet capital costs included in the original programme had been greatly under-estimated and on re-costing the Estimates it has been found necessary, notwithstanding the reductions mentioned above, to increase the capital provision by £26,400.

77. It is not envisaged that any work will be carried out under the revised scheme during 1946, nor that the special staff required can be engaged until the second half of 1947. Recurrent expenditure in respect of Personal Emoluments will thus not be incurred in respect of 1946 or the first half of 1947. This, coupled with other decreases decided upon in the course of revision, will result in a reduction of the total recurrent expenditure during the operation of the scheme by £11,138.

78. A nett overall saving of £738 has been effected and savings and increases are summarised hereunder :—

	Saving	*Increase*
African Housing (transferred to general scheme for housing of Government African Staff)	£16,000	...
Revised Estimate of Telegraph and Telephone Installations	...	£26,400
	£16,000	£26,400
Decrease on Recurrent Expenditure	...	£11,138
Increase on Capital Expenditure	...	10,400
Net Saving ...	...	£738

Details of the above will be found in Appendix IX

VI. PUBLIC RELATIONS

79. The Committee recommends no alteration in the plan for the establishment of a Public Relations Department but in revising the estimates of cost contained in Appendix X the amount of equipment already received or likely to be received in 1946 has been taken into account. Also it is considered unlikely that the necessary staff will be available before the beginning of 1947 and the estimates of recurrent expenditure have been adjusted accordingly.

80. The Public Relations plan, in so far as it relates to wireless telegraphy, provides only for the public reception of broadcasts. Regarding actual broadcasting, the Committee considered a scheme prepared by Mr. Franklin, of the Northern Rhodesia Government Service, for African broadcasts covering the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland from Lusaka. The Committee recommends that the Nyasaland Government should support the transmission of this proposal to the Secretary of State with an application for a grant from the regional allocation to Central Africa of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

81. The Committee understands that it has been recommended by the Central African Council that broadcasts designed to meet the needs of the European population of the Central African territories should be organised and conducted in Southern Rhodesia while the requirements of the African population of the three territories should be met by broadcasts from Lusaka.

VII. SOCIAL WELFARE HALLS

82. It is recommended that provision for social welfare halls should be excluded from the Protectorate Development Plans. The Committee suggests, however, that the financing of a less expensive plan from the Native Development and Welfare Fund should receive consideration by the Central Native Development Committee. It is understood that appropriate action is being taken in this direction.

VIII. AFRICAN URBAN HOUSING

83. The majority of the Committee recommends the retention in the development estimates of expenditure of the token sum of £150,000 for African Urban Housing.

IX. GOVERNMENT PROVINCIAL REBUILDING PROGRAMME

84. There is no alteration of the estimated sum provided in the original Report for the Provincial rebuilding programme. For ease of reference details have been included in Appendix XI. The Committee considers, however, that the expenditure of additional sums should be undertaken if the future financial position so permits.

X. SURVEYS

85. It is recommended that the token sum of £100,000 provided in the original development estimates should be excluded and that an application should be made for the expenditure on the geodetic and topographical survey of the Protectorate to be met from a grant from the Central Allocation of funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

XI. FINANCE AND CONCLUSIONS

87. As already stated, Heads of Departments were asked to revise their original schemes in order to bring total expenditure within the financial resources at Government's disposal. This has been done and the statement attached (Statement No. 1 on page 38) shows that savings have been effected amounting in all to £2,923,001, of which £1,646,731 is capital and £1,276,270 is recurrent.

88. The schemes now submitted involve capital expenditure amounting to £2,087,393 and recurrent expenditure amounting to £2,501,453, a total of £4,588,846 (Statements No. 1 and 2). £2,306,971 of the total falls into the five years ending 1950 and £2,281,875 into the five years ending 1955.

Revenue (Statement No. 3)

89. Statement No. 3 on page 40 shows the Protectorate's estimated ordinary revenue for the next eleven years ending in 1956. The estimates are based to a large extent on general trends during the twelve years ended 1944, but weight has been given to more recent developments and to the progress to be expected from the implementation of post-war development schemes. The main items require some explanation.

CUSTOMS

90. During the fourteen years preceding the outbreak of war the average rate of increase under the Customs head of revenue was about £6,000 per annum. But since the cessation of hostilities Customs revenue has shown remarkable buoyancy due, no doubt, to the large accumulation of money in native hands and to the general increase in wage levels. As a result the revised revenue for 1946 is £290,000 and the estimate for 1947 is £320,000. In drawing up the post war plans it has been assumed that, with the freer circulation of money resulting from the execution of these plans and with the impetus to be expected from the release of African savings when normal trade conditions are restored, the rate of increase for the next ten years should be such as to attain to a Customs revenue of £450,000 by 1956.

NATIVE TAX

91. Native Tax fluctuates within slight limits but it shows a progressive upward tendency and during the twelve years ended 1944 it rose from £111,000 to £177,000 *i.e* an increase of about £5,500 a year. No allowance has been made for any increase in the rate of tax but an average increase in receipts of £5,000 has been anticipated every year after 1948. For 1947 an increase of £3,000 over 1946 is allowed for, with a further increase of £2,000 in 1948. This allows for a time lag before the results of increased expenditure on development become apparent.

INCOME TAX

92. The original estimate of revenue from this source in 1946 is £220,000, but this has since been revised to £255,000. Certain changes have now been effected in the United Kingdom legislation which are to be adopted here and will result in Nyasaland's receiving her full share of tax on profits made by English companies operating in the Protectorate.

93. It has had to be assumed that there will be no drastic changes in external marketing arrangements or prices during the next ten years (an unavoidable decision in the circumstances). There may be a demand for reductions in the rates of Income Tax (especially of Company Tax) as the War recedes into the past, but if the rate of tax is reduced the prosperity towards which the development plans are projected will presumably have increased non-native (as well as native) incomes and thus have made possible any reductions in the rates of tax that may be given. Accordingly, the estimated revenue of £335,000 in 1947 has not been varied very much during the ten years under review. The maximum shown in Statement No. 3 is £350,000 to be attained in 1950.

94. The revenue estimates for each year are as follows :—

	£	£
1946	959,000	
1947	1,069,000	
1948	1,072,000	
1949	1,112,000	
1950	1,143,000	
1951	1,166,000	
1952	1,188,000	
1953	1,206,000	
1954	1,224,000	
1955	1,243,000	... 11,382,000
1956		... 1,260,000

Expenditure (Statement No. 4, page 41)

95. The revised total recurrent expenditure in 1946 is £803,579, but it includes £8,350 for the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund (Head 32) the contributions for which are not included in the revenue estimates in Statement No. 3 and £1,465 for Heads 33 and 34, which should shortly disappear. The revised recurrent expenditure amounts, therefore, to £793,764 of which £117,055 is in respect of the Colonial Development plans set out in Statement No. 1. Thus the remaining liability in 1946 for recurrent charges amounts to £676,709, say £677,000.

96. The average annual rate of increase in the Protectorate's ordinary expenditure between the years 1934 and 1939 was £12,600. Between 1939 and 1944 it was £19,700 and over the whole period of eleven years from 1934 to 1944 it was £17,700. But in 1946 the recurrent increases over the 1945 figure was £99,000 and a further increase of £52,000 is included in the 1947 draft Estimates. It must be borne in mind that the pound sterling buys less than it did in the eleven year period ended in 1944 so that in any case the average rate of increase in that period is no longer a true indication of future trends. As a guess must be made in any event it has been thought not imprudent to assume a future annual average rate of increase of £30,000. To this has been added £2,000 in 1948 and a further £2,000 in each year, rising to a maximum of £18,000 in 1956, to cover the maintenance of the new roads, bridges, aerodromes and buildings provided for in the Committee's plans.

97. The estimates of ordinary expenditure for the next eleven years are as follows :—

	£	£
1946	677,000	*(revised estimates)*
1947	728,000	
1948	760,000	
1949	792,000	
1950	824,000	
1951	856,000	
1952	888,000	
1953	920,000	
1954	952,000	
1955	984,000	... 8,381,000
1956		... 1,016,000

Balance Sheet (Statement No. 5, page 42)

98. Statement No. 5 brings together available resources and expenditure. It has been necessary to make provision for some continuing Colonial Development schemes which are contained in the current year's Estimates, but are not included by Heads of Departments in their post-war development schemes.

They are :—

		£	
Scheme 353 and 353A	Mineralogical Survey	4,540	
,, 587	Tung Experimental Station	5,300	
,, D.238	Nutrition Unit	400	
,, D.505	Venereal Disease Campaign...	42,000	
	TOTAL		£52,240

99. The plans as originally drawn overlooked the need for the following items, provision for which has now been included :—

	£	
Additional P.W.D. Supervisory Staff (say)...	90,000	
African Staff Quarters	150,000	
Municipal Loans for Water, Light etc. (say)	250,000	
Refund of contributions before 1940 to the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions scheme	115,000	605,000
In addition an unallocated amount has been provided for unforeseen contingencies		250,000
		£855,000

Since the earlier sections of this report were compiled a further project, to be assisted under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, has been put forward. It is the establishment of a Joint Game, Tsetse and Fish Control Department for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The estimated cost of the scheme in the period ending 1955 is £1,000,000 and it is suggested that £150,000 of this should be found from Nyasaland revenues. The balance would be chargeable partly to the revenues of Northern Rhodesia and partly to the Regional Allocation to Central Africa of Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

100. It is also necessary to make provision for a normal programme of departmental Special Expenditure and Extraordinary Expenditure. A sum of £30,000 per annum has been allowed for the former and £60,000 per annum for the latter, making a total of £900,000 in the ten years under review.

101. There are, however, other possible commitments to be borne in mind. They are :—

(*a*) the annual cost of any increase that may be granted to civil servants on the recommendations of the Salary Commissioner appointed to consider this question.

(*b*) any increases that may be granted in the pensions of civil servants as the result of the depreciated value of the £ sterling.

(*c*) any increases that may be necessary in motor travelling allowances as the result of the report of a recently appointed Government committee.

It is not possible at this stage to estimate what any, or all, of these are likely to cost. Again it is necessary to make a guess. Assuming that the increased expenditure on account of the foregoing amounts to £360,000 during the next nine years the total of £8,381,000 above becomes £8,741,000 while in 1956 the total expenditure becomes £1,056,000.

102. The gross expenditure for which provision has been made is therefore :—

Capital	£3,752,393
Recurrent	11,534,693
TOTAL	£15,287,086

103. But experience has shown that actual recurrent expenditure is normally less than the original estimate. Over a period of 20 years, ending in 1945, these savings averaged 3.3% and it is assumed that similar percentage savings will accrue in the future. A sum of £384,489 has therefore been deducted from the aforementioned total expenditure over the period of ten years ending in 1955, thereby reducing it to £14,902,597, say £14,903,000.

104. To meet this total there were free surplus balances at the 1st January, 1946, amounting to £730,000. There is an estimated total revenue of £11,382,000 over the ten years ending 1955 and a sum of £2,000,000 allocated from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds by way of grant.

It is understood that a grant will probably be forthcoming from the Research Vote under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the proposed Agricultural Experimental Station. Such a grant would consist of half of the recurrent and the whole of the capital cost. The total is £44,000, comprising recurrent £24,012 and capital £20,150. On the present revenue basis total resources therefore amount to £14,156,000 and these fall short of the total expenditure of £14,903,000 by £747,000.

105. The foregoing makes no provision, however, for work on the stabilisation of the Lake Level or the control of the Lower River. The estimated cost of these two projects is (very tentatively) £500,000 and if they are carried out the deficit would be increased to £1,247,000.

106. At the present stage it seems at least possible that the Colonial Development grant of £1,000,000 made to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland jointly will not be wholly required for joint projects. Preliminary discussions have failed to bring to light any joint schemes of this magnitude and it is to be hoped that schemes of known importance to the territories individually, which might otherwise have to be postponed or abandoned for lack of money, will receive assistance from the joint fund. In this survey it has been assumed that joint schemes will require a sum of £600,000 for their execution and that the balance of £400,000 will be divided equally between the two territories for their individual needs. If this materialises the deficit of £1,247,000 in paragraph 105 would be reduced to £1,047,000, and this could be covered by increased and or new taxation. In this connection it is pertinent to mention that Government has under immediate consideration certain new taxation proposals which, if brought into operation, should produce more than one-half of the required sum during the next nine years.

The Position in 1956

107. Colonial Development grants are expected to come to an end in 1955 and from the year 1956, inclusive, the Government of Nyasaland will have to carry on, unaided, the services initiated during the previous ten years. It is, accordingly, essential that the Protectorate's post-war plans of development shall not outstrip its potential resources.

108. The estimated revenue in 1956 is £1,260,000. The estimated expenditure is £1,433,000 namely:—

I.	Recurrent expenditure in respect of existing services, *vide* Statement No. 4		£1,056,000
II.	Recurrent expenditure in respect of new schemes contained in the Post-War Development plans, *vide* Statement No. 2		287,890
III.	Normal programme of Special Expenditure	£30,000	
	Extraordinary Expenditure	60,000	90,000
	Total estimated expenditure, 1956		£1,433,000

On the basis of the foregoing estimates a deficit amounting to £173,000 is forecast for 1956. In addition, some £25,000 will be required in that year for the Game and Tsetse Fly Department. This brings the deficit to £198,000 (say £200,000) and this gap must be closed either by curtailing expenditure or increasing the revenues.

109. In commenting on the original Report of the Committee, the Secretary of State observed that no reference had been made to the possibility of raising a loan. This possibility had not been overlooked but it was examined again by the Committee. Members were given examples of annual interest and sinking fund charges on loans of varying amounts for varying periods. The idea of a loan failed to find support for the reasons that the annual charges would have ultimately to be found from revenue in the eleventh and subsequent years, even if met during the first ten years from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and that in the light of the financial position disclosed in the eleventh year (see paragraph 108) it did not appear that such charges could, in fact, be met from revenue, even after due allowance had been made for any direct or indirect economic benefits which might accrue from the use of loan funds. Members accordingly decided that Nyasaland should endeavour to meet the whole of its Post-War Development plans from her own resources, as supplemented by grants from Imperial funds.

110. It should be pointed out that the Post-War Development plans envisage a total outlay of £5,646,086 in the ten years ending 1955 (*vide* Statement No. 5) but the grant to be made to Nyasaland under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act amounts to £2,044,000 only, or to £2,244,000 if the hope expressed in paragraph 106 is realised. It would simplify accounting and minimise labour very considerably if the development plans are accepted in principle and grants are made in aid of the Protectorate revenues rather than in respect of any particular scheme or schemes. Indeed, if some such method is not adopted, it will be progressively more difficult as time passes to distinguish between that part of any departmental scheme which is financed from local revenues and that part which is financed from Imperial funds. It is hoped that this suggestion will commend itself to the Secretary of State for the Colonies who will, no doubt, wish to be satisfied that the Protectorate is carrying out the Development programme as planned and that grants are devoted to the purposes for which they are approved. It should be possible to afford this satisfaction without difficulty.

111. The Committee feels that it must emphasise that, while these plans have been drawn up in respect of a ten year period, there must be periodical revision and variation in the light of experience and changing circumstances.

112. With reference to paragraph 131 of the Committee's original Report, the Committee reaffirms its recommendation that the unallocated balances in the Native Development and Welfare Fund should be preserved for the financing of smaller schemes as and when they arise, and that they should not be used to contribute towards the schemes covered by the Committee's reports. Appendix XII shows details of minor development schemes which are being financed by the Fund. It is understood that the unallocated balance of the Fund at the 30th September, 1946, was approximately £133,000.

113. Mr. H. G. Duncan and Mr. A. F. Barron were precluded by ill health and absence from the Protectorate from attending any of the meetings of the Committee and it was with deep regret that the Committee learned of Mr. Barron's death. Mr. B. E. Lilley was appointed a Member of the Committee consequent upon his appointment as an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council.

114. In conclusion, we wish to express our thanks to Heads of Departments for their ready assistance and co-operation in the revision of the plans embodied in this Report.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

(*Signed*) F. L. Brown (*Chairman*)
G. H. Adams (*Deputy Chairman*)
W. Tait-Bowie
Malcolm P. Barrow
G. G. Hadlow
† Frank Nyasaland
B. E. Lilley
J. Arthur Lee
J. Marshall
H. G. Duncan

His Excellency the Governor
of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

APPENDIX 1

EDUCATION

	A. Recurrent Expenditure	Cost of 1st *five years*	Cost of 2nd *five years*	Total
1.	Administrative Staff (European)	48,608	50,810	99,418
2.	Staff (Native) including Jeanes Centre	5,860	6,250	12,110
3.	Passages	4,900	4,900	9,800
4.	Transport and Travelling	3,750	4,000	7,750
5.	Grants-in-Aid European Education	33,508	35,510	69,018
6.	Grants-in-Aid African Education	384,861	435,550	820,411
7.	Grants-in-Aid Indian Education	8,080	9,000	17,080
8.	Grants Secondary African Education	24,415	25,000	49,415
9.	Grants Eur-African Education	23,300	25,000	48,300
10.	Uniforms; incidentals, stationery	174	200	374
11.	Bursaries	16,810	17,100	33,910
12.	Jeanes Centre, Sundry	4,670	5,200	9,870
13.	Mass Education, Material and Reading Matter	5,350	6,250	11,600
14.	Zomba European School	3,147	3,150	6,297
15.	Evening Classes and Visits	1,050	1,250	2,300
16.	University Scholarships	12,900	16,500	29,400
17.	Polytechnic—See Appendix 1A	31,617	65,567	97,184
	Total Recurrent	£613,000	£711,237	£1,324,237
	B. Special Expenditure			
1.	Capital Grants Mission African Schools	25,000	25,000	50,000
2.	Motor Caravan, Jeanes Centre	1,500	—	1,500
3.	Blantyre Secondary School—Workers	346	—	346
	Total Special	£26,846	£25,000	£51,846
	C. Capital Expenditure			
1.	Polytechnic—See Appendix 1A	76,000	—	76,000
2.	African Secondary Schools	3,000	2,000	5,000
3.	European School, Blantyre	4,500	—	4,500
4.	Eur-African School	16,500	—	16,500
5.	Jeanes Centre, Improvements and Extensions	4,500	—	4,500
	Total Capital	104,500	2,000	106,500
	D. Summary			
	Recurrent	613,000	711,237	1,324,237
	Special	26,846	25,000	51,846
	Capital	104,500	2,000	106,500
	Total	£744,346	£738,237	£1,482,583

APPENDIX IA

SCHEDULE OF POLYTECHNIC EXPENDITURE

CAPITAL

		£	£
I.	Tuition block		2,650
II.	Sick Bay		818
III-V.	Dormitories, etc.		9,795
VI.	Laundry		1,200
VII.	Dining Room and Kitchen		2,920
VIII.	P.W.D. Training		1,782
VIIIa.	P.W.D. Showers, W.C. etc.		646
IX.	Farm Training		3,200
IXa.	Farm W.C. etc.		254
X.	Power House		456
XI.	Covered ways, etc.		2,685
XII.	Garages		126
XIII.	Incinerator		150
XIV.	European Staff		9,200
XV.	African Staff		3,120
XVI.	Married Students		6,500
XVII.	Labour Lines		2,250
XVIII.	Water Supply		2,500
XIX.	Sewage Disposal		1,200
	Building Proper		£51,452
XX.	Equipment for Kitchen	690	
	3 Nkokwe	300	
	Laundry	1,200	
	P.W.D. Shops, etc.	660	
	Medical and Anti-malarial ...	900	
	Telephone	600	
	Agric. Shops	800	5,150
XXI.	Furniture		5,000
XXII.	Power Plant, Etc.		2,660
XXIII.	Contingencies		5,938
	Building Total		70,200
	Purchase Land		5,800
	TOTAL		£76,000

APPENDIX IA

SCHEDULE OF POLYTECHNIC EXPENDITURE

RECURRENT

SERVICE. P.E.	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951/55	Total	Estimated Annual Cost 1956
European Staff:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Senior Supervisor ...	600	600	600	600	3,000	5,400	600
Resident Mechanic ...	480	500	520	540	2,940	4,980	600
Technical Instructors	—	540	1,080	1,620	8,100	11,340	1,620
Commercial Instructor	—	—	480	500	2,780	3,760	600
Agricultural Officer ...	—	400	400	450	2,625	3,875	660
Agricultural Assistant	390	408	426	444	2,382	4,050	480
Veterinary Officer ...	—	—	600	600	3,570	4,770	840
Forestry Officer ...	—	500	520	540	2,940	4,500	600
African Staff: ...	254	399	524	593	3,290	5,060	700
Labour	500	600	600	600	3,000	5,300	600
	£2,224	£3,947	£5,750	£6,487	£34,627	£53,035	£7,300
OTHER CHARGES.							
Passages	—	—	600	600	3,000	4,200	600
Local travelling ...	100	200	300	400	2,000	3,000	400
Maintenance of Students	180	450	750	1,050	8,158	10,588	1,632
Personal Allowance ...	105	262	438	615	4,750	6,170	95
Clothing	90	225	375	515	4,080	5,285	816
Soap and Toilet Paper ...	15	38	63	88	680	884	136
Blankets	60	90	160	290	772	1,372	272
Upkeep, Power, House etc.	400	400	400	400	2,000	3,600	400
Upkeep Vehicles ...	100	150	200	200	1,000	1,650	200
Upkeep Grounds ...	50	50	50	50	250	450	50
Maintenance of Building Etc. ...	200	200	200	200	1,250	2,050	250
Materials	200	300	350	500	2,000	3,250	400
Office Stationery, Library, Staff Uniforms, School Incidentals	200	100	150	200	1,000	1,650	200
	£1,700	£2,465	£4,036	£5,008	£30,940	£44,149	£6,308
GRAND TOTAL						£97,184	£13,608

APPENDIX II

HEALTH

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Buildings

Item	Cost of 1st year	Cost of 1st five years 1946—1950	Cost of 2nd five years 1951—1955	Total
1. Grouped Hospitals, Medical School, Medical Laboratories—Blantyre ...	—	130,000	—	130,000
2. Leprosy Settlement, Salima	—	20,000	—	20,000
3. Leprosy Settlement, Malamulo ...	—	—	—	—
4. Mental Hospital, improvements ...	—	7,000	—	7,000
5. Four new District Hospitals with Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	—	30,208	—	30,208
6. Staff quarters extensions to existing hospitals and five maternity and child welfare centres	—	9,000	3,500	12,500
7. Rebuilding existing hospital at Fort Johnston	—	10,000	—	10,000
8. Three training schools and hostels ...	—	20,499	—	20,499
9. Two hostels for pupil midwives ...	—	4,000	—	4,000
10. Rebuilding 20 existing dispensaries ...	—	9,000	—	9,000
11. Improvements to existing hospitals ...	—	4,000	1,000	5,000
12. Rest houses for ambulant cases ...	—	—	—	—
13. Rural Dispensaries 35	—	7,308	9,135	16,443
14. Expanding 10 Dispensaries into Health Units Building 20 complete Health Units ...	—	15,760	19,700	35,460
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS ...	—	£266,775	£33,335	£300,110

Equipment

15. Equipment for Group Hospital, etc. ...	—	30,000	—	30,000
16. Equipment for Leprosy Settlement, Salima	—	1,310	1,310	2,620
17. Equipment for Mental Hospital ...	—	2,000	—	2,000
18. Equipment for four new district hospitals	—	4,548	—	4,548
19. Equipment for existing hospitals and extensions	—	1,140	855	1,995
20. Equipment for 35 new rural dispensaries	—	624	780	1,404
21. Motor vehicles—Ambulances and Lorries	—	4,720	4,720	9,440
22. X'ray and electric light plants at eight hospitals	—	11,600	—	11,600
23. Equipment for training schools and hostels	—	2,500	—	2,500
24. Equipment for Health Units	—	3,112	3,890	7,002
25. Sanitary equipment for rural areas ...	—	1,780	2,225	4,005
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EQUIPMENT ...	—	63,334	13,780	77,114
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	—	£330,109	£47,115	£377,224

HEALTH

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE—TEN YEAR PLAN

	Cost of 1st year 1946	Cost of 1st five years 1946—1950	Cost of 2nd five years 1951—1955	Total
1. EUROPEAN STAFF	£	£	£	£
Medical Officer of Health—£600 for two years x £30 to £840 x £40 to £1,000 ...	— ...	1,200 ...	3,450 ...	4,650
8 Medical Officers—£600 for two years x £30 to £840 x £40 to £1,000	— ...	6,120 ...	26,820 ...	32,940
Dental Surgeon —£600 for two years x £30 to £840 x £40 to £1,000	— ...	600 ...	3,300 ...	3,900
Pharmacist—£372 x £18 to £480 x £20 to £600	— ...	— ...	2,700 ...	2,700
Lady Housekeeper—£240 x £18 to £300 ...	— ...	— ...	1,374 ...	1,374
4 Health Inspectors—£372 x £18 to £480 x £20 to £540	— ...	3,810 ...	8,720 ...	12,530
11 Nursing Sisters—£300 x £15 to £420 x £20 to £480	— ...	3,150 ...	18,900 ...	22,050
4 Wardmaster Instructors—£360 x £20 to £480	— ...	5,040 ...	9,240 ...	14,280
Laboratory Technician—£372 x £18 to £480	— ...	372 ...	2,130 ...	2,502
Superintendent, Mental Hospital—Male—£372 x £18 to £480	— ...	762 ...	2,220 ...	2,980
Superintendent, Mental Hospital—Female—£300 x £18 to £354	— ...	618 ...	1,752 ...	2,370
Attendant, Mental Hospital—Male—£300 x £18 to £390	— ...	618 ...	1,842 ...	2,460
Attendant, Mental Hospital —Female—£240 x £18 to £300	— ...	498 ...	1,476 ...	1,974
Uniform Allowance for nursing Staff ...	— ...	220 ...	1,100 ...	1,320
Lighting and Fuel	— ...	100 ...	550 ...	650
Outfit Allowances	— ...	570 ...	420 ...	990
Cost of Living Allowances	— ...	1,148 ...	4,532 ...	5,680
TOTAL	— ...	£24,826 ...	£90,526 ...	£115,352
2. ASIATIC STAFF.				
4 Sub-Assistant Surgeons—£240 x £12 to £300	— ...	2,772 ...	5,808 ...	8,580
1 Indian Fitter—£240	— ...	240 ...	1,200 ...	1,440
Cost of Living Allowances	— ...	247 ...	686 ...	933
TOTAL	— ...	£3,259 ...	£7,694 ...	£10,953

	Cost of 1st year 1946	Cost of 1st five years 1946—1950	Cost of 2nd five years 1951—1955	Total
3. African Staff.				
80 Hospital Assistants—£30 x £4 to £50 x £4 to £75 x £5 to £100 x £10 to £150 x £12 10/- to £200	—	2,940	16,080	19,020
64 Sanitary Assistants—£15 x £2 to £27 to £30 x £3 to £45 to £50 x £4 to £75 x £5 to £100	—	1,176	6,812	7,988
20 Dispensers—£15 x £2 to £27—£30 x £3 to £45	—	830	2,410	3,240
90 Dressers— £15 x £2 to £27—£30 x £3 to £45—£50 x £4 to £75	—	1,450	9,000	10,450
100 Midwives—£15 x £2 to £27	—	1,705	9,990	11,695
150 Nursing Orderlies—£15 x £2 to £27 ...	—	2,940	15,360	18,300
80 Female Nurses—£9 12/- x 30/- to £24 12/-	—	303	3,376	3,679
Sanitary Gangs Hospital and Dispensary servants Feeding of personnel in Training Cost of Living Allowances } Approximate rates vary	—	5,623	3,234	8,857
Total	—	£16,967	£66,262	£83,229
4. Transport and Travelling ...	—	2,106	8,084	10,190
5. Maintenance of Ambulance ...	—	5,000	14,500	19,500
6. Maintenance of X'Ray and Electric Light Plants	—	2,800	8,000	10,800
7. Passages	—	7,887	18,672	26,559
8. Drugs, Instruments and Stores ...	—	12,182	32,400	44,582
9. Maintenance of Patients in Hospitals	—	5,302	15,500	20,802
10. Equipment and Maintenance of Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	—	5,157	10,210	15,367
11. Household Equipment for Nursing Staff	—	1,700	400	2,100
12. Sanitary Measures and Upkeep of Sanitary Equipment	—	1,625	3,125	4,750
13. Anti-Malarial Works	—	2,250	5,500	7,750
14. Propaganda	—	450	750	1,200
15. Uniforms	—	2,250	5,000	7,250
16. Grants to Missions for Training Midwives	—	1,400	2,000	3,400
17. Grants to Missions for Drugs and Dressings	—	2,000	2,500	4,500
18. Leprosy Settlements				
Malamulo	—	—	—	—
Salima	—	—	31,351	31,351
19. Mental Hospital				
Upkeep, Maintenance and Transport ...	—	5,315	8,525	13,840
African Staff	—	2,250	4,750	7,000
Total Recurrent Expenditure	—	£104,726	£335,749	£440,475
Special investigation Tuberculosis Survey ...	—	3,800	—	3,800
Summary:				
Capital	—	330,109	47,115	377,224
Recurrent	—	104,726	335,749	440,475
Special	—	3,800	—	3,800
Total	—	£438,635	£382,864	£821,499
Grand Total				£821,499

APPENDIX III

WATER SUPPLIES

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
	£	£	£
HEADQUARTERS STAFF			
Instruments	300	20	320
One 15 cwt Vanette (life 5 years)	400	350	750
Camp Equipment	100	100	200
One house at £700 and Store at £120	820	—	820
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF	1,620	470	2,090
PROVINCIAL STAFF			
Instruments	220	20	240
One 15 cwt Vanette (life 5 years)	400	350	750
Camp Equipment	100	100	200
House and Store £800 and £130	930	—	930
TOTAL PROVINCIAL STAFF	1,650	470	2,120
TOTAL FOR TWO PROVINCIAL STAFFS	3,300	940	4,240
HEAVY DRILLING UNIT			
One drilling rig and tools	3,000	200	3,200
One 3-ton lorry (life 5 years)	500	450	950
Camp Equipment	100	80	180
TOTAL HEAVY DRILLING UNIT	3,600	730	4,330
ONE LIGHT DRILLING UNIT			
Two light drilling rigs	1,500	200	1,700
One 3-ton lorry (life five years)	500	450	950
One 1-ton Vanette (life five years)	400	350	750
Camp equipment	100	100	200
TOTAL ONE LIGHT DRILLING UNIT	2,500	1,100	3,600
TOTAL 2ND AND 3RD LIGHT DRILLING UNITS	5,000	2,200	7,200
TOTAL THREE DRILLING UNITS	7,500	3,300	10,800
DAM BUILDING UNIT			
6 Fordson Agl. tractors (life 5 years)	2,100	1,800	3,900
6 Ransomes rotary scrapers (life 5 years)	450	360	810
One 1-ton Vanette (life 5 years)	400	350	750
Camp Equipment	100	100	200
TOTAL DAM BUILDING UNIT	3,050	2,610	5,660
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	19,070	8,050	27,120

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
	£	£	£
HEADQUARTERS STAFF			
P.E. Director £1,000 (Senior Geologist)	4,000	5,000	9,000
Storekeeper-Draughtsman £400 x 20—£500	1,720	2,480	4,200
Junior Clerk £186 x 15—£246 x 18—£300	834	1,392	2,226
African Staff			
Clerk, Grade I. £50 x 4—£66	224	330	554
Field Assistant £30 x 3—£45	138	222	360
Artisans and Labour	400	500	900
Total Personal Emoluments	7,316	9,924	17,240
O.C.			
Transport and Travelling	240	300	540
Passages	1,242	862	2,104
Office Expenses and Maintenance	144	180	324
Agencies	100	125	225
Uniforms	64	80	144
Vanette upkeep and running expenses	440	550	990
Local freight	120	150	270
Total Other Charges	2,350	2,247	4,597
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS STAFF	9,666	12,171	21,837
PROVINCIAL STAFF			
P.E.			
One Geologist £540 x 30—£840	2,340	3,600	5,940
Two African Staff	276	444	720
Labour	256	320	576
Total Personal Emoluments	2,872	4,364	7,236
O.C.			
Transport and Travelling	240	300	540
Passages	337	228	565
Office expenses and Maintenance	48	60	108
Uniforms	32	40	72
Vanette Upkeep and running expenses	440	550	990
Total Other Charges	1,097	1,178	2,275
TOTAL FIRST PROVINCIAL STAFF	3,969	5,542	9,511
TOTAL SECOND PROVINCIAL STAFF	2,744	5,603	8,347
TOTAL TWO PROVINCIAL STAFFS	6,713	11,145	17,858
HEAVY DRILLING UNIT			
	£	£	£
P.E. Driller £480 x 20—£600	2,040	2,940	4,980
Two African Staff £30 x 3—£45	276	444	720
Labour	240	300	540
Total Personal Emoluments	2,556	3,684	6,240
O.C.			
Transport and Travelling	200	250	450
Passages	142	274	416
Drill Maintenance	200	350	550
Drill fuel, lubricants etc.	1,100	1,375	2,475
Lorry maintenance and running expenses	840	1,060	1,900
Tools and equipment	120	150	270
Materials	3,520	4,080	7,600
Total Other Charges	6,122	7,539	13,661
TOTAL HEAVY DRILLING UNIT	8,678	11,223	19,901

	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
LIGHT DRILLING UNIT	£	£	£
P.E.			
Driller £400 x 20—£600	1,490 ...	2,550 ...	4,040
4 African Staff £30 x 3—£45	474 ...	876 ...	1,350
Labour	420 ...	600 ...	1,020
Total Personal Emoluments	2,384 ...	4,026 ...	6,410
O.C.			
Transport and Travelling	245 ...	350 ...	595
Passages	142 ...	235 ...	377
Drill maintenance	200 ...	350 ...	550
Drill Fuel lubricants etc.	420 ...	600 ...	1,020
Lorry maintenance and running expenses	950 ...	1,300 ...	2,250
Tools and Equipment	120 ...	150 ...	270
Materials	5,600 ...	7,200 ...	12,800
Total Other Charges	7,677 ...	10,185 ...	17,862
TOTAL FIRST LIGHT DRILLING UNIT	10,061 ...	14,211 ...	24,272
TOTAL 2ND AND 3RD LIGHT DRILLING UNIT ...	17,344 ...	28,422 ...	45,766
TOTAL THREE LIGHT DRILLING UNITS ...	27,405 ...	42,633 ...	70,038
DAM BUILDING UNIT			
P.E.			
One Water Supply Foreman, £400 x 20—£600	1,490 ...	2,550 ...	4,040
9 African Staff £30 x 3—£45	1,066 ...	1,970 ...	3,036
Labour	2,100 ...	3,000 ...	5,100
Total Personal Emoluments	4,645 ...	7,520 ...	12,176
O.C. Transport and Travelling	245 ...	350 ...	595
Passages	154 ...	308 ...	462
Maintenance and running of tractor and scrapers ...	1,650 ...	2,300 ...	3,950
Lorry maintenance and running expenses	440 ...	600 ...	1,040
Tools and equipment	350 ...	500 ...	850
Materials	840 ...	1,200 ...	2,040
Total Other Charges	3,679 ...	5,258 ...	8,937
TOTAL DAM BUILDING UNIT	8,335 ...	12,778 ...	21,113
SUMMARY			
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE			
Headquarters Staff	1,620 ...	470 ...	2,090
2 Provincial Staffs	3,300 ...	940 ...	4,240
1 Heavy Drilling Unit	3,600 ...	730 ...	4,330
3 Light drilling Units	7,500 ...	3,300 ...	10,800
1 Dam Building Unit	3,050 ...	2,610 ...	5,660
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	19,070 ...	8,050 ...	27,120
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE			
Headquarters Staff	9,666 ...	12,171 ...	21,837
2 Provincial Staff	6,713 ...	11,145 ...	17,858
1 Heavy Drilling Unit	8,678 ...	11,223 ...	19,901
3 Light Drilling Units	27,405 ...	42,633 ...	70,038
1 Dam Building Unit	8,335 ...	12,778 ...	21,113
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	60,797 ...	89,950 ...	150,747
TOTAL COST OF SCHEME	79,867 ...	98,000 ...	177,867
ESTIMATED MAINTENANCE OF COMPLETED BOREHOLES TO END OF 1955 (SEE APPENDIX IIIA)	5,272 ...	15,756 ...	21,028
TOTAL COST OF SCHEME INCLUDING MAINTENANCE	85,139 ...	113,756 ...	198,895

APPENDIX IIIA

MAINTENANCE OF BOREHOLES

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments			
Two Assistant Wells Maintenance Officers and drillers £400 x 20—£600	820	4,620	5,440
Native Staff			
2 2nd Grade Clerks—£30 x 3—£45	63	390	453
Labour	300	1,200	1,500
Total Personal Emoluments	1,183	6,210	7,393
Other Charges			
Transport and Travelling	120	600	720
Passages	49	416	465
Motor Vehicles, Tools and Equipment	2,680	780	3,460
Upkeep and Running of plant	350	1,450	1,800
Materials	840	6,200	7,040
Incidentals	50	100	150
Total Other Charges	4,089	9,546	13,635
Total Maintenance of Boreholes	5,272	15,756	21,028

APPENDIX IV

AGRICULTURE

1. LAND USAGE

	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
Recurrent Expenditure			
Personal Emoluments	£	£	£
1 Soil Conservation Officer—£1,000	4,000 ...	5,000 ...	9,000
3 Agricultural Officers—£400 (2 years) £450 x 25—£600 660 x £30—£840	5,200 ...	8,285 ...	13,485
1 Surveyor—(Salary scale as for A.Os)	2,225 ...	2,880 ...	5,105
8 Agricultural Assistants £372 x 18—£480	11,136 ...	18,480 ...	29,616
1 Head Mechanic £480 x 20—£600	2,040 ...	2,940 ...	4,980
1 Junior Mechanic £300 x 18—£480	954 ...	1,950 ...	2,904
1 European Clerk £300 x 18—£480	1,308 ...	2,040 ...	3,348
African Staff—Various	15,000 ...	32,000 ...	47,000
Other Charges			
Passages	2,800 ...	4,800 ...	7,600
Transport and Travelling	5,500 ...	7,500 ...	13,000
Total Recurrent Expenditure	50,163 ...	85,875 ...	136,038
Capital Expenditure			
Houses and Furniture	20,500 ...	— ...	20,500
Equipment	17,500 ...	— ...	17,500
Total Capital Expenditure	38,000 ...	— ...	38,000
Total Expenditure	£88,163 ...	£85,875 ...	£174,038

2. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION

Recurrent Expenditure			
Personal Emoluments			
1 Senior Agricultural Officer—£1,000	4,000 ...	5,000 ...	9,000
1 Plant Pathologist—£600 x 30—£720 x 30—£840 x 40 £920	1,890 ...	3,750 ...	5,640
1 Plant Breeder—£600 x 30—£720 x 30—£840 x 40—£920	1,890 ...	3,750 ...	5,640
1 Assistant Chemist—£400 (two years) £450 x 25—£600 £660 x 30—£840	800 ...	2,500 ...	3,300
Farm Manager	1,740 ...	2,400 ...	4,140
African Staff	3,300 ...	5,000 ...	8,300
Other Charges			
Transport and Travelling	1,825 ...	2,675 ...	4,500
Passages	1,400 ...	1,600 ...	3,000
Other Items	1,750 ...	2,755 ...	4,505
Total Recurrent Expenditure	£18,595 ...	£29,430 ...	£48,025
Capital Expenditure			
Buildings	15,000 ...	— ...	15,000
Equipment	4,650 ...	— ...	4,650
Compensation to occupiers of land	500 ...	— ...	500
Total Capital Expenditure	£20,150 ...	— ...	£20,150
Total Expenditure	£38,745 ...	£29,430 ...	£68,175

3. TEA EXPERIMENTAL STATION, MLANJE

	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
Recurrent Expenditure	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments			
African Staff and Labour	1,300	2,600	3,900
Other Charges			
Tools and Equipment	200	300	500
Total Recurrent	£1,500	£2,900	£4,400
Capital Expenditure			
Purchase of Land	2,000		2,000
Buildings and Labour Lines	2,500		2,500
Visit of A.O. to Ceylon and India	500		500
Total Capital	£5,000		£5,000
Total Expenditure	£6,500	£2,900	£9,400

4. TUNG DEVELOPMENT STATION

Recurrent Expenditure			
Personal Emoluments			
Analyst—£400 to £600	2,120	2,630	4,750
Farm Manager £372	2,040	2,382	4,422
Other Charges			
Passages	500	800	1,300
Transport and Travelling	450	500	950
Other Items	125	125	250
Total Recurrent	£5,235	£6,437	£11,672
Capital Expenditure			
House and Furniture	2,800		2,800
Laboratory	1,200		1,200
Equipment	400		400
Total Capital	£4,400		£4,400
Total Expenditure	£9,635	£6,437	£16,072

5. VIPYA HIGHLANDS FARM

1947—1950

Recurrent Expenditure	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments			
1 Agricultural Assistant	2,130		2,130
African Staff	850		850
Other Charges			
Transport and Travelling	250		250
Passages	200		200
Other Items	700		700
Total Recurrent Expenditure	4,130		4,130
Capital Expenditure			
Buildings	2,100		2,100
Livestock	500		500
Equipment	1,300		1,300
Total Capital Expenditure	3,900		3,900
Total Expenditure	8,030		8,030

6. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
Recurrent Expenditure			
Personal Emoluments	£	£	£
1 Senior Agricultural Officer—£880 by £40 to £1,000	4,760	5,000	9,760
5 Agricultural Officers—£400 (2 years) £450 by £25 to £600—£660 by £30 to £840	6,800	13,285	20,085
1 Senior Agricultural Assistant—£480 by £20 to £540	1,500	2,880	4,380
4 Agricultural Assistants—£300 by £18—£480	5,531	9,266	14,797
200 African Instructors—(progressive increase of 20 per annum for 10 year period £19 x £2—£27)	4,200	16,900	21,100
Other Charges			
Transport and Travelling	4,050	5,750	9,800
Passages	2,600	3,400	6,000
Other Items	5,000	10,500	15,500
Total Recurrent Expenditure	34,441	66,981	101,422
Capital Expenditure			
Buildings	15,000	—	15,000
Furniture	7,500	—	7,500
Total Capital Expenditure	22,500	—	22,500
Total Expenditure	56,941	66,981	123,922

7. KASUNGU FLUE CURED EXPERIMENT

	1946	1947	1948	1949	Total
Recurrent Expenditure	£	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments					
Agricultural Assistant—£372 x £18—£500	153	380	418	436	1,389
African Staff and Labour	250	400	400	400	1,450
Other Charges					
Transport and Travelling	30	30	30	30	120
Passages	15	—	—	15	30
Other Items	150	190	152	119	611
Total Recurrent	600	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,600
Capital Expenditure					
Houses and Tobacco Barns	—	2,600	—	—	2,600
Equipment	—	500	—	—	500
Total Capital	—	3,100	—	—	3,100
Total Expenditure	600	4,100	1,000	1,000	6,700

APPENDIX V

STOCK IMPROVEMENT

ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE NATIONAL HERDS

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

		£	
Buildings and Equipment			
3	Offices at £150	450	
2	Houses for Livestock Officers at £750	1,500	
3	Houses for African Clerks at £75	225	
18	Houses for Assistants at £50	900	
20	African Staff houses at £30	600	
18	Pise de terre quarters at £10	180	
3	Kitchens at £20	60	
3	Dairies at £125	375	
15	Cattle byres at £50	750	
3	Kraals for oxen at £30	90	
16	Bull pens at £30	480	
	Pig pens	550	
3	Milking sheds at £50	150	
	Sheep and goat pens	260	
4	Poultry houses at £50	200	
3	Food and tool stores at £80	240	
3	Maize tanks at £100	300	
3	Farm carts at £50	150	
3	Weighbridges at £230	690	
2	Dipping tanks at £200	400	
2	Dams at £100	200	
	Instruments and equipment	600	
	Miscellaneous	60	
	Total Buildings		£9,410
Local Livestock			
290	Heifers	1,430	
18	Bulls	132	
18	Oxen	100	
	Total Local Stock		£1,662
Imported Livestock			
12	Boars	300	
72	Sows	1,240	
	Goats—rams and ewes	300	
	Sheep—rams and ewes	300	
	Ducks and turkeys	150	
	Total Imported Stock		£2,290
Land. Fencing etc.			
	Cost of Tuchila Estate	1,521	
	Fencing	2,600	
	Compensation to dispossessed garden owners	60	
	Reconditioning of Tuchila house	400	
	Furniture for three houses	360	
	Total Land, Fencing		£4,941

Total Capital Expenditure £18,303

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

Recurrent Expenditure	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
Personal Emoluments	£	£	£
European Livestock Officers (3)	8,250	9,000	17,250
Trained African Staff	4,110	4,866	8,976
Labour	3,225	3,225	6,450
Total	15,585	17,091	32,676
Other Charges			
Food for Livestock	1,500	1,500	3,000
Stationery	150	150	300
Incidentals	150	150	300
Passages	1,389	2,250	3,639
Buildings, maintenance and repairs	1,800	2,250	4,050
Travelling	1,500	1,500	3,000
Instruments and Equipment	1,200	1,500	2,700
Total	7,689	9,300	16,989
Total Recurrent Expenditure	23,274	26,391	49,665
Total Capital Expenditure	18,303	—	18,303
Total Expenditure	41,577	26,391	67,968

APPENDIX VI

FORESTRY

TEN YEAR PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT

I. Production of Saw Timber for the needs of the African Rural Population

	£	£
1,000 acres a year for 5 years 5,000 acres		
1,500 acres a year for 2 years 3,000 acres		
8,000 acres at £5 an acre	40,000	
Tools and Equipment	2,667	42,667

II. Extra European Staff

(*a*) One Asst. Conservator of Forests commencing in 1st year £400 for 2 years, £450 x £25—£600, £660 x £30—£840	4,935	
(*b*) Three extra European Foresters £300 x £18—£480 x £20—£500		
(*i*) Two commencing in the 1st year	7,722	
(*ii*) One commencing in the 6th year	1,680	
(*c*) Transport and Travelling—extra European Staff	2,900	
(*d*) Passages—extra European Staff	2,988	
(*e*) European Clerks :		
(*i*) One beginning in the 4th year	2,478	
(*ii*) One beginning in the 5th year	2,070	
(*f*) Passages of Clerks	1,400	26,173

III. Extra African Field Staff

(*a*) Forest Rangers :—30 for 7 years	3,615	
30 for 6 years	2,925	
30 for 5 years	2,445	
22 for 4 years	1,265	10,250
(*b*) Transport and Travelling of Rangers	2,804	
(*c*) Uniforms of Rangers	628	3,432
Total Recurrent Expenditure		82,522

IV. Capital Expenditure

(*a*) Housing of One Asst. Conservator Housing of Three European Foresters Housing of Two European Clerks } at £1,200	7,200	
(*b*) Housing of 112 Forest Rangers at £30	3,360	
(*c*) Tents, etc.	240	
(*d*) Offices	2,400	
Total Capital Expenditure		13,200
Total Recurrent and Capital Expenditure		£95,722

APPENDIX VII

ROADS

I. NEW ROADS

		Miles	Estimate £
1.	Monkey Bay to Railway near Sharpe Vale (Tar-macadam road from Railway to Principal Lake Port)	44 ...	88,000
2.	Fort Hill—Karonga	72 ...	15,000
3.	Karonga-Kaporo-Songwe River	20 ...	6,200
4.	Tekerani Road	8 ...	1,200
5.	Ruo—Malosa River on east of Mlanje	15 ...	2,400
6.	Mwanza—Thambani	18 ...	3,000
7.	Ruo Tuchila Triangle	14 ...	1,500
8.	Kambalame-Chikwawa-Ngabu-Chiromo	114 ...	12,200
9.	Kawinga—Mpiri—Nyambi	30 ...	2,000
10.	Kalembo—Shire River—Ngueje	25 ...	2,200
11.	Katema—Nankumba	25 ...	1,500
12.	Mile 18 Fort Johnston—Namwera Road and Katuli	15 ...	1,000
13.	Lunzu—Chilangoma Hill	6 ...	300
14.	Chiradzulu—Ndunde—Namitembo	18 ...	3,100
15.	Chikwawa—Chapananga	30 ...	2,400
			£142,000

II. IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING ROADS

A. Tarmacadam and Metalling to make the Roads "All-Weather"

		Miles	Estimate £
1.	Blantyre-Chileka Airport—Tarmacadam	12 ...	22,000
2.	Salima-Lilongwe—Tarmacadam ... ... The total estimated cost is £142,000 but it is recommended that £55,000 of this should be provided from the "Regional allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds"	71 ...	87,000
3.	Limbe-Cholo Luchenza-Mlanje-P.E.A. Border—Tarmacadam ...	62 ...	87,000
4.	Limbe-Zomba-Palombe turn-off—Tarmacadam	40 ...	56,000
5.	Lilongwe-Natenje—Tarmacadam 2 miles gravel rest	14 ...	7,800
6.	Lilongwe-Lombadzi-Mponela—Tarmacadam 1 mile, gravel rest ...	32 ...	8,400
7.	Lilongwe-Fort Manning—Tar-macadam a few small portions and gravel rest. The estimated cost is £44,500 but this sum is to be provided from the "Regional allocation of Development and Welfare Funds."	79 ...	—
8.	Ekwendeni-Nkata Bay—Tarmacadam a few small portions and gravel the rest	84 ...	16,800
			£285,000

B. Improvements to Earth Roads

1.	Limbe-Mikalongwe-Fundis Cross-Palombe	48 ...	5,000
2.	Kasungu-Kota Kota	78 ...	4,000
3.	Mzimba-Njakwa-Fort Hill-Tunduma	283 ...	16,000
4.	Njakwa-Livingstonia-Florence Bay	52 ...	6,000
5.	Fort Johnston-Monkey Bay-Kasanka	50 ...	6,000
6.	Zomba-Plateau Road	5 ...	6,000
7.	Salima-Lake Shore Road	20 ...	1,600
8.	Salima-Lipimbe-Kasache	14 ...	3,200
9.	Mwanza-Neno-Goche-Biriwiri	86 ...	3,500
10.	Ngabu-Alumeida	12 ...	300
11.	Main Chiradzulu Road	17 ...	700
12.	Port Herald-Ndamera	17 ...	1,700
			£54,000

III. PLANT

Rollers, stone crushers, Road Plant, etc. etc. £87,000

		£
IV. RESERVE		
To cover probable increased cost of Road Construction if overseas contractors are employed		£50,000

SUMMARY

	£
I. NEW ROADS (including new tar-macadam road from Railway to Monkey Bay) ...	142,000
II. IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING ROADS	
A. Tar-macadam and metalling to make Roads " All-weather "	285,000
B. Improvements to Earth Roads	54,000
III. PLANT	87,000
IV. RESERVE	50,000
TOTAL	£618,000

APPENDIX VIII

AIR TRANSPORT

	Cost of 1st year 1946	Cost of 1st five years 1946—1950	Cost of 2nd five years 1951—1955	Total
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
INTERNAL AIR SERVICE	£	£	£	£
1. Contribution to capital of Central African Airways	75,000	75,000	—	75,000
Aerodromes				
2. Chileka : Paving of runways and plant	10,000	136,000	—	136,000
3. Terminal building ...	2,300	4,000	—	4,000
4. Other buildings and improvements	8,000	10,000	—	10,000
5. Zomba : Improvements, Plant and buildings	5,000	22,700	—	22,700
6. Lilongwe : Improvements and Plant ...	700	1,300	—	1,300
Hangars	7,500	7,500	—	7,500
Landing Grounds				
7. Capital expenditure on new airfields and extensions and improvements to existing airfield	1,500	5,500	—	5,500
Meteorology				
8. European Quarters	2,600	2,600	—	2,600
9. African Quarters	300	300	—	300
Telecommunications				
10. R/T. installations at Chileka, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzimba	—	2,500	—	2,500
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ...	112,900	267,400	—	267,400
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE				
Personal Emoluments				
1. Registrar of Aircraft £720 x £30 to £840	—	3,060	4,200	7,260
2. Clerk £300 x 18 to £480	—	1,308	2,060	3,368
Other Charges				
3. Passages...	—	360	720	1,080
4. Annual contribution to internal air service	—	4,000	5,000	9,000
5. Annual contribution to Regional service	—	400	500	900
6. Subsidy to Nyasaland Aero Club ...	350	6,350	7,500	13,850
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	350	15,478	19,980	35,458
TOTAL	£113,250	£282,878	£19,980	£302,858

APPENDIX IX

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

	Cost of 1st five years 1946-1950	Cost of 2nd five years 1951-1955	Total
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	£	£	£
32 New Buildings at existing Post Offices	7,500	9,200	16,700
8 Proposed new Post Offices	2,250	2,850	5,100
Other Buildings (Stores Limbe)	500	—	500
Housing of European Staff	3,000	2,000	5,000
Furniture and Equipment of Post Offices, Existing and Proposed	2,250	2,750	5,000
Telegraph and Telephone Installations	66,400	80,000	146,400
Equipment, Motor Vans	1,200	1,200	2,400
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	83,100	98,000	181,100
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE			
Personal Emoluments			
European Telegraph Inspectors ... (2) ...	2,980	5,100	8,080
.. Postal Surveyor ... ... (1) ...	1,575	3,155	4,730
.. Assistant Accountant ... (1) ...	1,500	2,880	4,380
.. Senior Postmaster ... ... (1) ...	1,500	2,880	4,380
.. Postmasters and Asst. Postmasters (2) ...	2,340	4,625	6,965
African Linemen and Van Drivers ... (11) ...	1,355	3,740	4,095
Other Charges			
Transport and Travelling	2,100	3,000	5,100
Line Material	1,000	3,400	4,400
Passages	2,200	4,800	7,000
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ...	16,550	32,580	49,130
TOTAL	£99,650	£130,580	£230,230

APPENDIX IX

POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES

DETAILS OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS

		Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
SOUTHERN PROVINCE						
		£	£	£	£	
Limbe-Cholo (21 miles)	With increased traffic on the Mlanje-Cholo-Limbe section a further telephone circuit (2 wires) will be necessary. To be constructed of 200 lb. copper wire on existing pole route	1,000	—	—	1,000	Eliminated because provision for these telephone lines already exists in the 1946 Protectorate Estimates.
Zomba-Limbe (39 miles)	The existing Zomba-Limbe trunk lines are congested. With increased traffic a further two telephone circuits (4 wires) are required and the present route would have to be strengthened to carry these 200 lb. copper lines	4,000	—	—	4,000	
Fort Johnston-Monkey Bay (40 miles)	One telephone circuit (2 wires) 200 lb. copper wire on farm line poles	1,000	3,400	2,400	—	New pole route copper wire substituted for G.I. wire to provide more efficient service.
Limbe-Border Siding (123 miles)	Two telephone circuits (4 wires) with telegraph circuits superimposed. 200 lb. copper wire on new iron pole route Limbe-Cholo-Luchenza and thence parallel with the Railway	16,000	31,280	15,280	—	New iron pole route throughout. Revised estimate based on present day costs of installation.
Liwonde (Kasupe)-Fort Johnston (60 miles)	One telephone circuit (2 wires) 200 lb. copper wire on existing iron pole route	1,000	2,620	1,620	—	Copper wire substituted for G.I. wire to provide more efficient service.
Fort Johnston-Namweras	Replace unsatisfactory aerial crossing by underriver cable	300	—	—	300	Eliminated. Considered to be unnecessary.
CENTRAL AND NORTHERN PROVINCES						
Zomba-Liwonde-Balaka-Ncheu-Mlangeni-Dedza-Mkhoma-Lilongwe (188 miles)	Two telephone circuits (4 wires) with telegraph circuits superimposed. 200 lb. copper wire on existing iron pole route for 35 miles and thence on new iron pole route. One circuit for direct working Zomba-Lilongwe and the second for intermediate office working ...	31,700	44,500	12,800		Revised estimate based on present day costs of installation.
	CARRIED FORWARD ...	53,000	81,800	32,100	5,300	

		Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
		£	£	£	£	
	BROUGHT FORWARD ...	55,000 ...	81,800 ...	32,100 ...	5,300	
Lilongwe-Dowa-Salima (80 miles) ...	One telephone circuit (2 wires) with telegraph circuit superimposed. 200 lb. copper wire on new iron pole route to Dowa turn-off (21 miles) and thence on farm line poles	13,000 ...	10,860 ...	— ...	2,140	Two telephone circuits Lilongwe-Mzimba eliminated.
Lilongwe-Mponela Kasungu-Mzimba (181 miles) ...	One telegraph circuit. 200 lb. copper wire on Lilongwe-Salima iron pole route for 21 miles and thence on farm line poles	15,000 ...	15,340 ...	340 ...	— ...	Telephone circuits eliminated. Revised estimate based on present day costs of installation.
Mzimba-Ekwendeni-Njakwa-Livingstonia (164 miles) ...	One telegraph circuit. 200 lb. copper wire on farm line poles	12,000 ...	16,400 ...	4,400 ...	— ...	Telephone circuit eliminated. Revised estimate based on present day costs of installation.
Livingstonia-Florence Bay-Deep Bay-Karonga (70 miles) ...	One telegraph circuit. 400 lb. G.I. wire on farm line poles to Florence Bay (12 miles) and thence on existing iron pole route, with extension to Deep Bay ...	3,000 ...	2,875 ...	— ...	125 ...	Telephone circuit eliminated. G.I. wire substituted for copper wire.
Lilongwe-Fort Manning-Nyasaland-Northern Rhodesia Border (70 miles) ...	One telegraph circuit. 200 lb. copper wire on farm line poles. The present route runs through the Bua Marshes for a considerable distance, is often inaccessible and is difficult to maintain	7,500 ...	7,200 ...	— ...	300 ...	Telephone circuit eliminated.
Mzimba-Embangweni-Northern Rhodesia Border (Lundazi) (40 miles) ...	One telephone circuit. (2-200 lb. copper wires) on farm line poles. Utilise Kasungu-Mzimba pole route to turn-off to Embangweni	2,500 ...	— ...	— ...	2,500 ...	Eliminated.
Karonga-Fort Hill (40 miles) ...	Telephone circuit (2-400 lb. G.I. wires) utilising one existing wire. Sections of the route require re-poling ...	2,000 ...	2,000 ...	— ...	— ...	
Karonga-Northern Border (20 miles) ...	Add copper telephone trunk to existing iron pole G.I. telegraph route	1,200 ...	— ...	— ...	1,200 ...	Eliminated
	CARRIED FORWARD ...	£111,200 ...	£136,475 ...	£36,840 ...	£11,565	

		Original Estimated Cost	Revised Estimated Cost	Increase	Decrease	Remarks
		£	£	£	£	
	BROUGHT FORWARD ...	111,200	136,475	36,840	11,565	
Fort Johnston-Salima-Kota Kota-Chinteche-Livingstonia ...	**The existing route would be maintained in its present condition and utilised as a telegraph outlet to the stations concerned and as an emergency telegraph outlet to T.T. If one section of the line was interrupted communication to the stations could be maintained from either north or south of the point of the interruption. One or two deviations will be necessary at points where the line runs through marshes and maintenance is difficult**	800	—	—	800	**Eliminated. It is considered that this is a normal charge against maintenance of T.T.**
EQUIPMENT ...	Telephone Repeaters at Limbe and Lilongwe ...	1,000	1,000	—	—	
	Teléprinters	800	800	—	—	
	Telephone Exchange Building at Zomba	400	300	—	100	... Exchange building at Mzimba deleted. Cost of exchange building, Zomba increased by £100.
	Quarters for African maintenance officers and drivers of Motor Vans. 11 at £75	600	825	225	—	... Provision for quarters for 3 Motor van drivers not included in original programme.
	Houses for European Maintenance Officers. 2 at £1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	—	... Provision for house for second Telegraph Inspector.
	Contingencies	4,200	5,000	800	—	
	TOTAL ...	£120,000	£146,400	£38,865	£12,465	
	INCREASE ...			£26,400		

APPENDIX X

PUBLIC RELATIONS

	Item	Cost of 1st five years	Cost of 2nd five years	Total
	Capital Expenditure			
		£	£	£
1.	Buildings	8,500	—	8,500
2.	Purchase of Wireless Set	2,800	—	2,800
3.	Purchase of Cinema Vans	8,750	—	8,750
4.	Purchase of Cameras and Cinema projectors	500	—	500
5.	Purchase of film strip projectors	300	—	300
	Total Capital Expenditure	20,850	—	20,850
	Recurrent Expenditure			
	European Staff			
6.	Public Relations Officer	3,060	4,480	7,540
7.	Assistant Public Relations Officer (Woman)	1,452	2,130	3,582
8.	Mechanic operator	1,596	2,346	3,942
9.	Cost of Living Allowances	200	250	450
10.	Allowance to photographer	200	250	450
	African Staff			
11.	Clerks and Messengers	700	750	1,450
12.	Readers and Translators	552	960	1,512
13.	Mechanics and Operators	552	960	1,512
14.	Cost of Living Allowances	100	126	226
	Other Charges			
15.	Running expenses, Cinema vans	2,000	5,000	7,000
16.	Transport	400	500	900
17.	Purchase of Cinema and Photographic materials	600	750	1,350
18.	Maintenance of equipment	400	500	900
19.	Subsidy for "Nkhani za Nyasaland"	6,000	2,000	8,000
20.	Incidentals	40	50	90
	Total Recurrent Expenditure	17,852	21,052	38,904
	Total Cost of Scheme	£38,702	£21,052	£59,754

APPENDIX XI

GOVERNMENT PROVINCIAL REBUILDING PROGRAMME

SOUTHERN PROVINCE

		£
BLANTYRE		
A	Government Offices High Court	15,000
CHOLO		
A	District Offices House for District Commissioner.	5,000
MLANJE		
A	Water Sanitation throughout Station	1,000
FORT JOHNSTON		
B	District Offices House for District Commissioner House for Assistant District Commissioner	6,000
PORT HERALD		
C	Offices Two houses	6,000

CENTRAL PROVINCE

LILONGWE		
A	Provincial and District Offices House for Assistant District Commissioner	10,000
KOTA KOTA		
A	District Offices House for Assistant District Commissioner	5,000
DOWA		
A	District Offices	3,200
NCHEU		
B	District Offices House for District Commissioner	5,000

NORTHERN PROVINCE

MZIMBA		
A	New Provincial and District Headquarters	76,000
CHINTECHE		
A	District Offices House for District Commissioner House for Assistant District Commissioner	6,000
KARONGA		
A	House for District Commissioner	1,800
		£140,000

NOTE: The above works have been placed in priority categories, A, B and C representing three periods of a ten year programme.

APPENDIX XII

LIST OF GRANTS FROM THE NATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE FUND APPROVED UP TO THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1946

		£
1.	AGRICULTURE	
	(*a*) Demonstration Plots, Seed Production Farms, Purchase of Seed, etc. ...	1,186
	(*b*) Soil Conservation and Land Usage	14,329
	(*c*) Famine Relief, Grain Stores	1,435
	(*d*) Crop Protection	1,534
	(*e*) Development of particular crops	433
	(*f*) Propaganda	611
	(*g*) Provision of improved tobacco barns: Native Trust Land Growers ...	12,000
2.	MEDICAL	
	(*a*) Health Units	14,421
	(*b*) Anti-Malaria measures and bilharzia eradication.	4,110
3.	VETERINARY	
	(*a*) Stock Improvement	410
	(*b*) Tanning	1,092
4.	EDUCATION AND WELFARE	
	(*a*) Vernacular literature	3,348
	(*b*) Social Welfare Halls	1,716
	(*c*) Assisted travelling by Chiefs	115
	(*d*) Native Authority's School	1,528
5.	RE-AFFORESTATION	3,000
6.	COMMUNICATIONS	
	(*a*) Roads, buildings, bridges	559
	(*b*) Rest Houses and Shelters	16,479
7.	WATER SUPPLIES	1,056
8.	GRANTS IN AID TO NATIVE TREASURIES	2,824
		£82,186

STATEMENT No. 1 (Chapter XI)

C.D.F. SCHEMES (REVISED)

as compared with Summary on page 38 of the Post-War Development Committee's Original Report

	Original Capital	Revised Capital	Savings	Original Recurrent	Revised Recurrent	Savings	Original Total Cost	Revised Total Cost	Savings
Education	239,661	158,346	81,315	1,628,715	1,324,237	304,478	1,868,376	1,482,583	385,793
Health	744,625	381,024	363,601	1,069,679	440,475	629,204	1,814,304	821,499	992,805
Water Supplies	39,670	27,120	12,550	194,622	171,775	22,847	234,292	198,895	35,397
Agriculture	250,735	97,050	153,685	517,495	309,287	208,208	768,230	406,337	361,893
Stock Improvement ...	30,648	18,303	12,345	108,008	49,665	58,343	138,656	67,968	70,688
Forestry	12,935	13,200	265	102,862	82,522	20,340	115,797	95,722	20,075
Stabilization Lake ...	160,000								
Flood Water Control ...	250,000	15,000	395,000	—	—	—	410,000	15,000	395,000
Roads	1,075,000	618,000	457,000	—	—	—	1,075,000	618,000	457,000
Air Transport	256,800	267,400	10,600	52,990	35,458	17,532	309,790	302,858	6,932
Postal, Telegraph and Telephones	170,700	181,100	10,400	60,268	49,130	11,138	230,968	230,230	738
Public Relations	13,350	20,850	7,500	43,084	38,904	4,180	56,434	59,754	3,320
Social Welfare Halls ...	100,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	100,000	—	100,000
African Urban Housing ...	150,000	150,000	—	—	—	—	150,000	150,000	—
Government Provincial Rebuilding	140,000	140,000	—	—	—	—	140,000	140,000	—
Surveys	100,000	—	100,000	—	—	—	100,000	—	100,000
Total Revised ...	3,734,124	2,087,393 c/f to Statement No. 5	1,646,731	3,777,723	2,501,453 c/f to Statement No. 5	1,276,270	7,511,847	4,588,846	2,923,001

STATEMENT No. 2 (Chapter XI)

SUMMARY OF POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE IN 5-YEARLY PERIODS

	1946—1950			1951—1955			Total 10 Years			Expenditure 1956		
	Capital	Recurrent	Total	Capital	Recurrent	Total	Capital	Recurrent	Total	Capital	Recurrent	Total
Education	131,346	613,000	744,346	27,000	711,237	738,237	158,346	1,324,237	1,482,583		129,056	129,056
Health	333,909	104,726	438,635	47,115	335,749	382,864	381,024	440,475	821,499		76,243	76,243
Water Supplies	19,070	66,069	85,139	8,050	105,706	113,756	27,120	171,775	198,895		5,000	5,000
Agriculture	97,050	117,664	214,714	—	191,623	191,623	97,050	309,287	406,337		42,816	42,816
Stock Improvement Centres	18,303	23,274	41,577	—	26,391	26,391	18,303	49,665	67,968		5,300	5,300
Forestry	12,600	20,505	33,105	600	62,017	62,617	13,200	82,522	95,722		12,455	12,455
Stabilisation of Lake Level Flood Water Control Lower River	15,000	—	15,000	—	—	—	15,000	—	15,000		—	—
Roads	168,000	—	168,000	450,000	—	450,000	618,000	—	618,000		—	—
Air Transport	267,400	15,478	282,878	—	19,980	19,980	267,400	35,458	302,858		5,500	5,500
Posts and Telegraphs	83,100	16,550	99,650	98,000	32,580	130,580	181,100	49,130	230,230		6,980	6,980
Public Relations	20,850	17,852	38,702	—	21,052	21,052	20,850	38,904	59,754		4,540	4,540
African Urban Housing	75,000	—	75,000	75,000	—	75,000	150,000	—	150,000		—	—
Provincial Rebuilding Programme	70,000	—	70,000	70,000	—	70,000	140,000	—	140,000		—	—
TOTAL	1,311,628	995,118	2,306,746	775,765	1,506,335	2,282,100	2,087,393	2,501,453	4,588,846		287,890	287,890

STATEMENT No. 3. (Chapter XI)

REVENUE ESTIMATES 1946—1956

	1946 Revised	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Customs ...	290,000	320,000	350,000	370,000	385,000	400,000	410,000	420,000	430,000	440,000	450,000
• Taxes and Licences etc.	500,000	503,000	574,000	590,000	603,000	609,000	619,000	625,000	631,000	637,000	642,000
Fees of Court ...	32,000	32,000	33,000	33,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Posts and Telegraphs	77,000	56,000	46,000	48,000	50,000	52,000	54,000	56,000	58,000	60,000	62,000
Rent	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Interest ...	6,000	13,000	13,000	11,000	9,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Miscellaneous ...	50,000	51,000	52,000	56,000	58,000	60,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	62,000	62,000
	959,000	1,069,000	1,072,000	1,112,000	1,143,000	1,166,000	1,188,000	1,206,000	1,224,000	1,243,000	1,260,000

TOTAL £11,382,000 for ten years ending 1955.

• Includes :—

Native Tax ...	180,000	183,000	185,000	190,000	195,000	200,000	205,000	210,000	215,000	220,000	225,000
Income Tax ...	255,000	335,000	335,000	345,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000

STATEMENT No. 4 (CHAPTER XI)

	1946 (Revised)		1947 (Estimated)	
	£	£	£	£
Estimated Total Ordinary Expenditure		803,579		878,210
DEDUCT				
1. Ordinary Expenditure included in Protectorate Estimates and also in Post War Development Plans ...	69,528		86,058	
2. Plus other half of Education recurrent expenditure, not included in Appendix to Protectorate Estimates ...	47,527	117,055	53,950	140,008
Net Protectorate Liability		686,524		738,202
DEDUCT Head 32—34 not recurrent or contra		9,815		9,913
		676,709		728,289
Net Recurrent Liability ... ... say ...		677,000	say	728,000

Rate of increase between 1934 and 1944 *i.e.* 11 years was £17,656 p.a. a total of £194,218. Increase in 1947 over revised estimate for 1946 is £52,000 and over the original estimate, prepared on above basis it is £28,000. It is the case, however, that the 1947 draft estimates contain an abnormal share of increases in recurrent charges, *e.g.* new staff, passages etc. On the other hand the annual increase of £18,000 before 1944 was incurred when the £ sterling bought more than it does today. It is perhaps reasonable in all the circumstances to count on an annual increase of £30,000 in the period ending in 1955. On that assumption expenditure on the basis of estimates from which all Post-War Development schemes have been erased would be :—

Note that Education, which shared in the annual increase of £18,000 has been omitted in arriving at the 1946 Net Recurrent Liability.

		£
Revised	1946	677,000
Estimated	1947	728,000
,,	1948	760,000
,,	1949	792,000
,,	1950	824,000
,,	1951	856,000
,,	1952	888,000
,,	1953	920,000
,,	1954	952,000
,,	1955	984,000
Total	...	£8,381,000
1956	...	£1,016,000

In addition the figures opposite provide special and growing annual commitment for the maintenance of capital works commencing with £2,000 in 1948 and rising to £18,000 in 1956 by £2,000 p.a. This is for new works created under the Development programme, *e.g.* houses, roads, aerodromes, etc.

There are under consideration proposed for the following increases in recurrent expenditure :—

(*a*) Salary revision, all races and classes, as the result of the depreciated £ sterling.

(*b*) Pensions increases for same reason as in (*a*).

(*c*) Motor transport allowances.

It is not possible to estimate what any of these will cost but a sum of £360,000 for nine years at £40,000 a year is a very tentative estimate.

This brings recurrent expenditure for the period to 1955 inclusive to £8,741,000 and in 1956 to £1,056,000.

STATEMENT No. 5 (CHAPTER XI)

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Scheme	Capital	Recurrent	Total
	£	£	£
1. P.W. Development Plans (Revised) from Statement No. 1	2,087,393	2,501,453	4,588,846
2. Existing C.D.F. Schemes to be financed from £2,000,000 Grant			
253 / 253A Mineralogical Survey		4,540	
587 Tung Station		5,300	
D. 238 Nutrition Unit		400	
D. 505 Venereal Diseases Campaign		42,000	
		52,240	52,240
Total Post-War Development Plans ...	2,087,393	2,553,693	4,641,086
Further Requirements			
3. P.W.D. Supervisory Staff		90,000	90,000
4. African Staff Quarters	150,000		150,000
5. Municipal Loans (Water, Light, etc)	250,000		250,000
6. Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme (refund) ...	115,000		115,000
7. Game and Tsetse Fly Dept.		150,000	150,000
8. Unallocated (for contingencies)	250,000		250,000
	765,000	240,000	1,005,000
Total Post-War Plans	2,852,393	2,793,693	5,646,086
Normal Programme—10 years			
9. Recurrent (Statement No. 4)		8,741,000	8,741,000
10. Special £30,000 p.a.	300,000		300,000
11. Extraordinary £60,000 p.a.	600,000		600,000
	900,000	8,741,000	9,641,000
Total for 10 years	3,752,393	11,534,693	15,287,086
12. *Less* Savings on recurrent expenditure (on basis of past 20 years at 3.3% of £11,534,693) say ...		384,489	384,489
Net Total for 10 years	3,752,393	11,150,204	14,902,597
		say	£14,903,000
Contingencies			
Lake Stabilization	250,000		
Control, Lower River	250,000		

ASSETS

Available Resources			£
1. Free Surplus Balances at 1.1.46 (*i.e.* £882,000 less Working Balance of say £152,000)			730,000
2. Total Revenue on existing basis in 10 years 1946-1955 ...			11,382,000
3. Grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940. (General)			2,000,000
4. Ditto (from Research Allocation) for Agricultural Experiment Station			
½ recurrent	24,012		
whole capital	20,150	say	44,000
TOTAL REVENUE ...		...	14,156,000
DEFICIT			747,000
			£14,903,000
Deficit B/D			747,000
Contingencies : Lake, River...			500,000
Possible Total Deficit ...			1,247,000
Other possible sources of revenue :			
(*a*) Share of Joint Grant for Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia transferred to Central Fund, say ...			200,000
(*b*) New or increased taxation needed			1,047,000
			£1,247,000